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Epstein, the translator, performed a similar service for Sombart's well-known work *Sozialismus und Soziale Bewegung*, published in England under the title *Socialism and the Social Movement*. In the present prompt translation there are some brief omissions, as the discussion of the modern race theory and the early history of credit instruments. Sombart's animated style does not suffer in the translation.

SZTERENYI, J. *Die ungarische Industriepolitik*. (Vienna: Manz. 1913. Pp. iii, 41. 1.30 m.)

TOPE, J. L. *The industrial South*. (Chicago: Rand, McNally. 1913. Pp. 32.)

UNDERWOOD, J. J. *Alaska, an empire in the making*. (New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. 1913. Pp. xvi, 440, illus. \$2.)

WEISS-BARTENSTEIN, W. K. *Bulgariens volkswirtschaftliche Entwicklung bis zum Balkankriege mit besonderer Berücksichtigung des Finanzwesens*. (Berlin: D. Reimer. 1913. Pp. viii, 151. 3 m.)

WINCKLER, A. *Die deutsche Hansa in Russland*. (Berlin: Prager. 1913. Pp. vi, 153. 4 m.)

WISE, B. R. *The making of the Australian commonwealth (1889-1900). A stage in the growth of the empire*. (New York: Longmans. 1913. Pp. xiv, 366. \$2.50.)

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*Bibliographie Lorraine. Revue du mouvement intellectuel, artistique et économique de la région*. (Nancy-Paris: Berger-Levrault. 1912. Pp. 256. 5 fr.)

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*Die wirtschaftlichen Kräfte Deutschlands. Ueberreicht von der Dresdner Bank, Berlin, anlässlich ihres 40jährigen Bestehens*. (Berlin. 1913.)

### Agriculture, Mining, Forestry, and Fisheries

*Social and Economic Survey of a Rural Township in Southern Minnesota*. By CARL W. THOMPSON and G. P. WARBER. (Minneapolis: University of Minnesota. 1913. Pp. v, 75.)

If X township in Minnesota is representative of rural America it indicates a one-sidedness, by no means pleasing, in our national development. On the purely economic side appears the prosperity so prevalent in the Mississippi Valley. The tendencies of farm organization have been those even more widely known in much of Europe as well as America—especially a decline in grain raising and an increase both in the number of cattle, chiefly of milch-cows, and their value per head. The roads are not exceptionally bad; there are successful farmers' creameries, and elevators, and mutual insurance; the credit situation is satisfactory. But the intellectual life is palpably deficient. The growth of agricultural

knowledge has been chiefly limited to certain principles forced into notice by obvious necessity—as the exhausting effect upon soil of continued grain raising. Only 14 per cent of the farmers attend farmers' institutes. Most of the others say they know “at least as much about their business as an outsider.” The books and papers read are seldom above the trivially entertaining. There is little interest in politics or political meetings, and little knowledge of the wider economic conditions affecting the farmers' condition (“prices are what they are simply because town men won't pay more”). Business morality reflects the prevailing intellectual limitation. In agreements which he fully understands the farmer is still fairly honest, “but in the fulfillment of contracts of some complexity the exact meaning and implication of which he does not understand, there are those who are not always honest.” Thus the essential character of coöperation as resting on a basis of morality, of subtle obligation, escapes them; “they are coöperating successfully, yet they themselves have no confidence in coöperation; . . . they feel that the farmer won't stick.” It doubtless signifies something other than a lack of cleanliness that “the school house floor is scrubbed usually once a year.” There is a general failure to condemn the present ineffective pretense of road making and repair by the farmers themselves; only 28 per cent were heartily in favor of a central control “by a county road engineer, whose business it would be to make out plans and specifications of roads and grades, bridges and all, the actual construction to be left to contractors with their own labor and outfits.”

As to remedies, the farmers say, “The only way to improve country life is to make it return bigger profits, big money returns are needed, not only big crops.” It may, however, fairly be doubted whether there can be improvement in crops, morality, or the social life of the neighborhood without some strong stimulation to the life intellectual. One old farmer complains that “the things they take up in the schools all tend to direct the thought toward what man has done and is doing in the cities, . . . instead of leading the youth to think about the natural sciences as they connect with the hills, the wood and all the well-known life about them.” Perhaps this observation may point the way to salvation. A few country schools in different states have, by instruction in the sciences relating to agriculture and even science specifically agricultural, succeeded in awakening a new interest, appealing to the “practical” spirit in showing that there is delight in the use of one's mind. The appetite for that sober intoxicant,

once acquired, will never be lost. It is to be noticed that while the older men generally despise "scientific agriculture," the younger generation thinks that "a little brains often save much elbow grease." "The boys who read generally interest themselves in farm papers or some scientific article in a magazine."

The Minnesota survey appears to have been well planned and intelligently carried out, though the report suffers from crudeness in the use of English.

A. P. WINSTON.

*Pearre, Maryland.*

#### NEW BOOKS

ARNOULD, C. *Constructions rurales économiques et améliorations agricoles.* (Paris: J. B. Baillière. 1913. Pp. 464, illus.)

BLANK, S. *Die Landarbeiterverhältnisse in Russland seit der Bauernbefreiung.* Zürcher volkswirtschaftliche Studien, 3. (Zürich: Rascher & Co. 1913. Pp. 224. 6.50 m.)

BUCK, S. J. *The granger movement.* (Cambridge: Harvard University Press. 1913. Pp. 384. \$2.)

To be reviewed.

CAHILL, J. R. *Report of an enquiry into agricultural credit and agricultural co-operation in Germany.* Cd. 6626. (London: Wyman. 1913. Pp. xxxvi, 528. 5s.)

COLEMAN, A. P. *The nickel industry: with special reference to the Sudbury region, Ontario.* (Ottawa: Department of Mines. 1913. Pp. viii, 206, illus.)

DAHLINGER, C. W. *The new agrarianism.* (New York: Putnam. 1913.)

To be reviewed.

DUNLOP, O. J. *The farm labourer: the history of a modern problem.* (London: Unwin. 1913. 7s. 6d.)

ENGELBACH, H. *Notes et observations sur l'industrie houillère aux Etats-Unis.* (Paris: Dunod & Pinat. 1913. 8 fr.)

FAASS, F. *Die Rechtsverhältnisse der land- und forstwirtschaftlichen Arbeiter Deutschlands.* (Berlin: Buchh. Vorwärts. 1913. Pp. 122. 2 m.)

HARBOUR, H. *Rural England; or, farming, farmers, and farmers' men.* (New York: Pitman. 1913. Pp. 3, 210. 60c.)

HEATH, F. G. *British rural life and labour.* (London: King. 1913. 10s. 6d.)

HINCKES, R. T. *The farmer's outlook. A review of home and overseas agriculture, 1880-1913.* (London: Jarrold & Sons. 1913. Pp. 140. 1s. 6d.)